

GLYNN TAKES FULL CONTROL AS GOVERNOR; ORDER OF REMOVAL IS SERVED ON SULZER

WEATHER—Rain probable to-night and Saturday.

FINAL
EDITION.

The



World.

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AIR WARSHIP EXPLODES 900 FEET IN CLOUDS; 27 MEN MEET DEATH

**Zeppelin Dirigible "L-2," on Trial
Flight at Johannisthal, Germany,
Is Totally Destroyed by
Fatal Blast of Gas.**

**ADMIRALTY TRIAL BOARD
IS HURLED TO EARTH.**

**Only One Man in Car Escapes in
Tragedy—Three German Aviators
Killed in Other Accidents.**

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The explosion of two tons of gasoline fuel in the central "gondola" of the new Zeppelin dirigible battleship of the air "L-2" while she was 900 feet above the earth at the Johannisthal aerodrome, near the capital, to-day killed twenty-seven of the twenty-eight men who were making the test flight in the new monster, mortally injured the other and reduced to wreckage the formidable air cruiser upon which all Germany was pinning its hopes for the supremacy of the air.

No more appalling disaster of the air has ever occurred since man first learned to fly. This was a twentieth century disaster. For when the great white shape floating serenely in the morning sky and churning its way toward Berlin at a forty-mile rate was suddenly rent asunder by a succession of blinding flashes nearly a dozen aeroplanes were darting about the vault of the sky like swallows surrounding a condor.

Three German army aviators who had been previously sent on official flying missions were reported killed, at different points just as the news of the big airship explosion was flashed to the public.

What made to-day's tragedy—the seventh in the dark record of the Zeppelin—all the harder for the nation to bear was the fact that the members of the Admiralty Board selected to accompany the new air cruiser on her final trial flight were among the twenty-seven victims. There was only one survivor, a British aviator, who was seen swimming high above the earth in the swaying "gondolas" were all of the service.

The only explanation that can be given of the disaster is that one of the motors in the central gondola exploded, setting fire to the tank of gasoline fuel carried under the belly of the great envelope and then to the gas in the balloons which give lifting power to the whole craft.

The tragedy in the air was enacted so swiftly that not one of the great crowd of people standing below could tell what had happened or how destruction had come to this modern example of man's conquest of the air.

At one instant there was a great white ship of the air, sailing true to her rudder and with the whirling propellers gliding in the sun like the scales of a mammoth fish. At another instant there was a flash of vivid fire, ripping the length of the huge envelope and then the rush of a blackened skeleton, twisting and turning, down to earth.

The "L-2" had not been long finished. The huge aircraft—a true battleship of the air in that she had gun platforms mounted on top of the envelope and could be a real sailing fortress in time of war—had been on two builders' trial trips and had given every justification to the hopes of the old Count Zeppelin and his backers. Because of the disaster of Sept. 2, when a similar craft, the "L-1," was blown off the coast of Heligoland in a hurricane and wrecked with the loss of fifteen men, the final trial for the Admiralty Board had been deferred until to-day.

**NOTED MEN START ON FATAL
AIR JOURNEY.**

Berlin's people, their imagination fired as it has been by dreams of German supremacy of the air through the possession of an aerial fleet of dirigibles carrying guns and deadly bombs, were eager to await the news of the new aircraft's acceptance by the trial board of officers.

Hundreds journeyed out to Johannisthal in the early morning to witness the flight. The great plain about the

GREAT BRITAIN STANDS BY HUERTA IN MEXICAN CRISIS

**Would Like to Support Wilson
in Peace Move, but Must Look
Out for Trade Interests.**

AGAINST INTERVENTION.

**Will Not Withdraw Recognition
of the Provisional Govern-
ment in Mexico.**

LONDON, Oct. 17.—There is no likelihood of Great Britain's recognition of Provisional President Huerta of Mexico being withdrawn at present, as has been suggested in despatches from Washington, in the opinion of British Government circles. It is admitted that something might arise which would induce Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, to take this drastic course, but it is pointed out that nothing thus far has occurred to change the official view that recognition of the provisional government was the correct policy.

It is realized here that the state of affairs in Mexico is exceptionally bad, but Great Britain is studiously refraining from interfering in any way between Gen. Huerta and the Constitutionists. The British Government, it is declared, would naturally desire to support President Wilson in any action he might take looking to peace, but first of all, the tremendous British interests in Mexico must be considered because those interests, which include property, loans and other investments, amount to many millions.

Intervention on the part of United States would not be welcomed by the British Government, as it is feared it would lead to a long and sanguinary war, in which British investors would be the heaviest losers, as they would be unable to recover themselves after the war, in the same way as America would be able to do by the annexation of territory by the enforcement of an indemnity.

Nothing has been heard from Sir Lionel Gordon, the British Minister to Mexico, in regard to the meeting of members of the foreign diplomatic corps in Mexico City and no report has come from him for a week.

It has been suggested here that a British warship might be sent to Mexico, but the British Foreign Office is relying on Sir Lionel Gordon to ask for aid if he thinks it necessary.

Sir Ralph Paset, formerly Secretary of Embassy at Washington, who has a wide knowledge of Mexican and Central American affairs, has just been appointed as British Minister to Mexico at the Foreign Office in charge of American affairs.

**WILSON PRACTICALLY
THROUGH WITH HUERTA.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—President Huerta plans to assemble the foreign diplomats in Mexico City today or tomorrow, according to latest State Department advices, and make a statement on the present situation. No intimation of Huerta's purpose was contained in the despatches. His statement will be received here with the keenest interest, although Administration officials doubt that it will alter the situation.

Those closest to the Administration policy believe dealings with Huerta are practically ended and that peaceful measures to compose the situation will not be executed in other directions. Speculation on the possibility and extent of dealings with the Constitutionalist heads has been revived by the present situation, but brings no definite statement from official quarters.

President Wilson has from time to time said he would accept information of the purpose of the Constitutionalist should they become successful by arms. There has been no direct communication but the President is expected to be in receipt of information along these lines directly.

One difficulty is that the Constitutionalist chiefs are in various parts of the republic and communication is so slow that united action on any plan might be submitted and take some time to formulate. In the mean-

New Governor of the State of New York, His Wife and Her Favorite Dogs



MRS. GLYNN AND HER PETS. GOV. GLYNN

DECLARE NO TRUCE IN BLAKE-MACKAY ALIENATION SUIT

**Lawyers for Noted Surgeon's
Wife Deny She Intends Any
Settlement.**

Despite the fact that a motion made by Mrs. Catherine K. Blake for \$1500 alimony pending the trial of her action for separation instituted against her husband, Dr. Joseph A. Blake, was postponed until Oct. 21 in Justice Pennington's part of the Supreme Court today, it was denied at the office of Mrs. Blake's lawyers that a settlement of the \$150000 alienation suit brought by Mrs. Blake against Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay was responsible for the postponement.

"There is not and cannot be a settlement so far as Mrs. Blake is concerned," was the statement made by the law firm of O'Grady, Battle & Vandiver. "This office issued a stipulation with Mr. Arthur Train, in which it was agreed that the motion to be heard this morning should be postponed until Oct. 21."

Nicola, Annable and Lindsay are Mrs. Mackay's attorneys. It was stated to this office that more time was desired by the other side, for what reason was not known. There is absolutely nothing in the story of a settlement, and both suits were filed with the intention that they should be prosecuted.

Dr. Blake, it was understood, was most anxious to put an end to the publicity occasioned by the filing of the two actions. Friends said that Mrs. Blake was willing to meet all concerned half way. Acquaintances of Mrs. Mackay, it is understood, have advised her to fight the alienation suit and win a victory for herself.

Both Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Mackay have received many letters, some from prominent persons, including clergy, since the filing of the suits. It is said that those received by Mrs. Blake urged her to prosecute both suits.

IVERNIA SAILOR JUMPS INTO SEA AND DROWNS WITH WOULD-BE SAVER

**Falls Lowering Lifeboat Break
and Precipitate Crew Into
Water.**

Two members of the crew of the Cunard Line steamer Ivernia were drowned today as the ship was entering port after a voyage from the Mediterranean. While midway between Fire Island and the Ambrose Channel Lightship, Fred Moises, a seaman, jumped overboard from the after port rail. The steamer stopped and backed and the crew started to lower a boat. Before the boat touched the water one of the falls broke and the stern of the boat dropped, throwing the crew into the water. Another lifeboat was launched and all the men were picked up but one, whose name has not been ascertained. Notices meanwhile had disappeared.

The Ivernia waited for an hour, while the lifeboat cruised about in search of the two missing men, then completed her voyage with her flag at half-mast.

**GOD'S WILL, SAYS KAISER
OF ZEPPELIN DISASTER.**

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—Emperor William, who was at Bonn when apprised of the disaster, said:

"It's God's will. Germany must be strong and bear courageously."

He was at first overcome with emotion. Later he telegraphed to the Minister of the Navy to convey his sympathy to the families of the victims. The Empress Augusta did the same.

Friends fear that the catastrophe will have a disastrous effect on the health of Count Zeppelin. Sympathy poured in all day from all over Europe.

WILL MURPHY QUIT AS BOSS? WILL HE? HE WON'T—NOT HE!

**Reads the Report That He
Would Step Down and Says
"Nonsense!"**

Will Charles P. Murphy retire from the active leadership of Tammany after the election?

He will not—if he can help it. Some of the morning papers said he would. But he won't—if he can help it.

The same papers said that Mr. Murphy is going to abdicate, and leave the tiger to get another big tiger to blaze the way through the political jungle.

But he isn't. Those same papers also said that the reason he was going to abdicate was to give Mr. McCall a free hand in the conduct of the administration.

Success! Mr. Murphy was seen to-day. He glanced at the story in one of the papers. He smiled.

"There's no use discussing it," he said. "It's nonsense."

Then Mr. Murphy smiled again, and the day opened pleasantly in Tammany. "They say that Mr. Murphy is tired of his job," said a reporter who was interviewing Mr. McCall to-day.

"I should judge that that is so," replied Mr. McCall.

"There is a report that you and Mr. Murphy met and agreed that it would be well for him to resign after election. Was there any agreement?" was asked.

"There was no agreement of that sort—or any other kind of an agreement between Mr. Murphy and me," replied the Tammany candidate.

"Have you anything to say concerning the Sulzer conviction?" was asked.

"It is a matter of deep personal regret to me," said Mr. McCall. "It is to be regretted that such a misfortune should have overcome Mr. Sulzer."

IMPEACHMENT COURT REMOVES GOV. SULZER, VOTE STANDS 43 TO 12

**Formal Notice Served on the Con-
victed Governor at the Executive
Mansion, and He Is Preparing
a Statement to the Public.**

**HIGH COURT DECIDES
NOT TO DISQUALIFY HIM**

**Final Vote for Removal Was on the
Three Articles Upon Which He
Was Convicted Last Night.**

By Martin Green.
(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—Martin H. Glynn was sworn in as Governor of New York at 3:44 o'clock this afternoon, nearly four hours after William Sulzer had been removed from office by the High Court of Impeachment. Presiding Judge Cullen of the Court of Appeals administered the oath of office.

The final acts in ousting the impeached executive had been quickly performed. The Governor had been found guilty on three articles of impeachment last night and acquitted on one. He was speedily acquitted on the other four articles to-day and his removal was then ordered by a vote of 43 to 12. All the judges voted for removal except Cullen. The Chief Judge and Senator Wende were excused from voting. Then the court voted unanimously not to disqualify William Sulzer from holding public office. On this Judge Cullen also declined to vote.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL SERVED.
Formal notice was served upon William Sulzer at the Executive Mansion this afternoon, advising him that the High Court of Impeachment had removed him from office. The notice was signed by Presiding Judge Cullen and Clerk McCabe of the Court of Impeachment and was served by the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body.

In effect it was also a notice of dispossession. Up to the time of its receipt Mr. Sulzer and his wife had made no preparations for leaving their quarters in the Executive Mansion. There is nothing to prevent them from remaining as long as they desire.

Mr. Sulzer was in his room on the second floor of the Executive Mansion when the news came to him at 11:56 o'clock that he had been removed by the Impeachment Court. He had been in seclusion all morning and refused to accept any cards sent from the front door.

It was announced for him that he would have a statement to make to the public, but that he would not give it out until he had time to examine the record of the vote by which he was removed from office.

The fact that Presiding Judge Cullen, after voting favorably to the Governor all the way through the trial was to be excused from voting when the question of removal from office came up knocked the last prop from under the Sulzer forces.

JUDGES SEVERELY CRITICISE SULZER.

On the face of the record eight Judges of the Court of Appeals, including three candidates for re-election, voted against him, and the other, after taking pains on several occasions during the trial to express the opinion that the acts of William Sulzer were "dishonorable" and serious enough to warrant his removal from office, had they been committed during his incumbency, refused to vote to save him from disgrace.

Another staggering blow to the Sulzer adherents was the action of Senator Wende of Buffalo who, after maintaining throughout the trial that he did not believe the acts charged were impeachable because they were committed prior to the election, refused to commit himself on the final, crucial vote as to the innocence of the man he had defended.

William Sulzer ceased to be Governor of the State of New York the moment the presiding Judge of the Court of Impeachment announced that he had been removed. The service of the notice of removal, a copy of which was filed with the Secretary of State, was a matter of legal form.

At the moment William Sulzer ceased to be Governor, Martin W. Glynn, who has been Acting Governor since Aug. 16, became the Chief Executive of the State. Gov. Glynn was not at the Capitol when the Court of Impeachment took its final action. He reached his office a little before 1 o'clock and went into consultation with friends as to what course he should pursue about taking the oath of office.

Robert F. Wagner, who became Lieutenant-Governor, declined to make any statement. He is succeeded as President pro tem. of the Senate by

SAILING TO-DAY.

Vigilancia, Nassau 3 P. M.
Elam, Argentina 3 P. M.
J. Van Nassau, Haiti 3 P. M.

FOR GOLF AND RACING SEE PAGE 2

Sunday World "Wants"

Work Monday Wonders.